

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES  
PROJECT SAMPLE RECORD

ACG - 63 thru 67  
Au, Ag  
ACG - 67  
Au, Ag, Cu

63-67

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY: Len Ramp ADDRESS: P.O. Box 417 Grants Pass, Ore DATE: 4/26/68

Sample No.	Mine or Prospect	Type	District	S.	T.	R.	Assay For
ACG - 63	1 O'clock <i>Revised</i>	4' channel	Galice	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	34 S	8 W	Au, Ag
ACG - 64	1 O'clock	multiple grab	"	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22	34 S	8 W	Au, Ag
ACG - 65	Mill Creek #2	18" chip	"	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32	34 S	8 W	Au, Ag
ACG - 66	Mill Creek #1	grab	"	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32	34 S	8 W	Au, Ag
ACG - 67	Mill Creek #4	"	"	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32	34 S	8 W	Au, Ag, Cu

Descriptions:

- ACG - 63 -- Fault gouge on serpentine-gneiss contact 200 feet south of discovery in road cut.
- ACG - 64 -- From road cut lower road about 1500 feet northeast of above sample is manganese and iron-stained impure quartzite.
- ACG - 65 -- Across face of 20 foot adit 150' above Mill Creek road in quartz stringer in amphibole gneiss.
- ACG - 66 -- Fractured iron-stained quartz seam in 10 foot metaquartzite ledge in amphibole gneiss. Taken 100 feet above Mill Creek road and 250 feet northeast of ACG-65.
- ACG - 67 -- From discovery cut about 100 feet above road - 400 feet southwest of ACG-65 - is highly fractured iron-stained vein quartz with malachite on fractures.

Results:

		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER
ACG-63	P-32692	Nil	Nil	--
ACG-64	P-32693	Nil	Nil	--
ACG-65	P-32694	Nil	Nil	--
ACG-66	P-32695	Nil	Nil	--
ACG-67	P-32696	Trace	Trace	1.20%

5-3-68

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

1069 State Office Building  
Portland 1, Oregon

Routine field examination memo

PEAVINE COPPER PROSPECT (Brass Ledge Group)

GALICE DISTRICT  
Josephine County

Owner: Steve McTimmonds

Location: S $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 22, T. 34 S., R. 8 W.

Development: None. Road cut exposures.

Geology: The country rocks are highly altered, amphibole gneiss of the Rogue Formation. The principal alteration product in the vicinity of the mineralization is epidote. It has largely replaced the rock mass over an area of about 200 feet width. A few narrow stringers and blotches of chalcopyrite are visible in this epidotized rock, but the bulk of the altered area appears devoid of other mineralization.

Two samples submitted by the owners from the prospect are as follows:

P--32645, ACG-46, Nil Au, 0.20 oz/ton Ag, 0.4% Cu, Trace Ni.

The above sample is reported to have been chipped across a 12 foot width.

P--32679, ACG-55, a selected high grade sample assayed trace gold, nil silver, 2.82% copper and 0.05 % nickel.

Other samples taken by the writer not directly related to the copper mineralization include: a 4-foot channel across a northwest-trending fault zone on serpentinite contact with the gneiss about 200 feet south of the copper discovery. This sample

P--32692, ACG-63 assayed Nil in gold and silver.

A sample was also taken on a manganese oxide stained metaquartzite on a lower road about 1000 feet northeast of the copper. It (P--32693, ACG-64) assayed nil in gold and silver.

It was recommended to the owners that further detailed prospecting of the area  
may be justified.

Area visited: 4-25-68

Report by: Len Ramp

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STEATITE RESERVES AT THE PEAVINE MINE,  
GALICE, OREGON

for Timothy Bley

by

Geoffrey Garcia and Charlotte Kautzer

October, 1979

## INTRODUCTION

The Peavine Mine is a mining claim located on a steatite showing in Josephine County, Oregon. The owners of the claim are Timothy Bley and Kathleen Croom. The purpose of this report is to describe the location and extent of steatite on the Peavine Mine claim. Approximately three days were spent examining the claim during the summer of 1979.

## LOCATION, ACCESS AND GEOGRAPHY

The Peavine Mine is located on Mt. Peavine, Josephine County, (T34S, R8W, Sec. 35) in the Galice Mining District of Oregon. It is approximately thirty miles from Grants Pass and can be reached by car. Fir trees, manzanita, buck brush and poison oak generally obscure outcrop in most of the area. Two springs on the claims supply adequate water for present mining purposes.

## GEOLOGY

A good map and description of the regional geology of the Galice area was compiled by Wells and Walker in 1953. The area is characterized by northeast trending metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary units of the Galice and Rogue formations. Numerous Jurassic-aged ultramafics consisting of serpentine and peridotite occur in northeast trending pods and in linear zones. Cretaceous-aged quartz diorite intrudes a large area to the southwest.

### GEOLOGY OF THE PEAVINE MINE CLAIM

The Peavine steatite occurs within an amphibole gneiss unit. The gneiss outcrops along a roadcut on the northern part of the claim. It is fine grained with widely varying amounts of feldspar and amphibole. Small zones of quartzite occur with the amphibole gneiss. Serpentine outcrops on the southern part of the claim near a flooded adit which was formerly mined for gold. A schistose grey claystone unit outcrops along the east and southeastern part of the claim. A small showing of greenstone and feldspar porphyry characteristic of the Rogue Formation is exposed near a spring in the center of the claim. A northwest trending draw bisects the claim roughly along the lode line. This draw is assumed to be the surface expression of a northwest trending fault. The discovery pod of steatite occurs in the center of the draw.

## STEATITE

The steatite pod at the discovery is approximately three feet wide and four feet long. It contains massive green- to cream-colored steatite with varying amounts of amphibole crystal. The pod at the discovery strikes northwest and dips vertically. Further excavations along this trend have yielded a friable talc schist.

A one foot wide zone of steatite crosses a roadcut approximately 400 feet east of the discovery showing. This steatite showing borders a narrow zone of massive amphibole. It trends southwest and, if continuous, should cross onto the claims in one hundred feet.

## ORE RESERVES

The massive pod of steatite in the discovery pit has surface dimensions of 3' x 4' and is explored to a depth of two feet. If projected below the surface four feet, or the length of the long dimension, this would give an inferred reserve of 48 ft<sup>3</sup> of steatite. Using approximately 12 ft<sup>3</sup> of steatite per short ton, the total reserves in the pod would be approximately three tons, or 6000 lbs.

A great deal more steatite may lie along the fault zone which follows the lode line of the claim. Prospecting for other pods along this trend could be accomplished by trenching across the fault zone. Another possibility for expanding ore reserves at the Peavine Mine is the southwest extension of the steatite exposed by the road just east of the claim. Although this occurrence is not as large as the discovery pit, it may be more continuous and less friable than the discovery steatite centered in the shear zone.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

About three tons of steatite has been exposed at the discovery site of the Peavine Mine. The steatite lies within a northwest trending fault zone which may contain numerous other pods of steatite. Another occurrence of steatite approximately 100 feet east of the claim strikes toward the claim. The southwest extension of this zone may add significantly to ore reserves at the Peavine Mine. Further trenching would be advisable at this time. Also, a second claim should be staked to cover the full extent of the occurrence.